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BOOK DEPARTMENT.

NOTES.

TWO VOLUMES¹ of the *Annales de l'institut international de sociologie* have appeared since the publication of the last note in the ANNALS² referring to the work of the institute. Vol. IV gives the papers presented at the third congress, of which the secretary, M. René Worms, has already given the readers of the ANNALS some account.³ Those pages which give the very full discussion of all phases of the organic theory of society, in which the contribution of M. G. Tarde opposing the organic theory is perhaps the ablest, will doubtless prove for most readers the most interesting portion of the volume. Mr. Lester Ward's paper, in which he presents an elaboration of Professor Patten's concept of a pain and pleasure economy, and M. C. N. Starcke's paper on the laws of political evolution are among the more important contributions to the volume. Vol. V contains the papers submitted for publication during the year 1898 by members of the institute, no congress having been held that year. The next congress is announced for 1900. Nine good-sized studies appear in this volume, as follows: G. de Azcarate, "Plan de la sociologie," comprising a study of the object and scope of sociology, its method and the sources of its material; René Worms, "L'induction en sociologie," a study of the nature of social laws and an elaboration of the fundamental idea in M. Worms' paper on "Experimentation" in Vol. IV; J. Novicow, "La théorie organique des sociétés; défense de l'organicisme;" C. N. Starcke, "La personnalité libre;" Pedro Dorado, "Du droit pénal répressif au droit pénal préventif;" Raoul de la Grasserie, "La vengeance privée;" Albert Jaffé, "Sur le droit de coalition;" Charles M. Limousin, "Formation et évolution du langage;" F. Puglia, "L'adaptation est-elle la loi dernière de l'évolution humaine?"

From the perusal of the volumes of the International Institute of Sociology one gets a very fair idea of the thought and general tendencies of the European Continental writers on sociological theory. English and American thought on this subject has not as yet been

¹ *Annales de l'institut international de sociologie*. Publiées sous la direction de René Worms. Tome iv, contenant les travaux du troisième Congrès tenu à Paris en Juillet, 1897; Tome v, contenant les travaux de l'année, 1898. 8vo. Pp. 589, 509. Price, 10 frs. each. Paris, 1898 and 1899. V. Giard & E. Brière, 16 rue Soufflot.

² See ANNALS, vol. xi, p. 244, March, 1898.

³ See ANNALS, vol. xi, p. 109, January, 1898.

represented to any great extent in the work of the institute. It is to be hoped that some contributions from these sources will be made at the fourth congress, to be held at Paris this year.

EDWARD M. BACON'S "Historic Pilgrimages in New England"¹ is intended not only for the general reader but also as a supplement to the school histories of the colonial and revolutionary periods. The book goes over the usual ground, describing the outbreak of the Revolution and the localities in which the more important events took place. As a help in the school course the work deserves commendation.

"THE PRINCIPLES OF AGRICULTURE,"² edited by L. M. Bailey, a recent number in the Rural Science Series, is a readable presentation of the elements of agricultural science, dealing with the formation and improvement of the soil, the growth, propagation and care of plants, and the physiology and hygiene of live stock. The separate essays of which the book is composed are excellently written and the principles which they explain are so clearly stated as to be fully within the comprehension of the layman.

MONOPOLIES AND THE PEOPLE,³ by Charles Whiting Baker, appears in the third edition revised and enlarged. The rapid development of combinations in restraint of trade in the last ten years, since the first edition of the work, has given the author a large amount of additional data upon which to base his treatise.

He deals with the monopoly and trust problem in most of its phases, subjects the law of competition to a lengthy analysis, and finally arrives at the conclusion that combination is the necessary tendency of modern society, and that any attempt to prohibit it is useless. The only remedy for the evils of combination is to be found in governmental control. The methods of regulation suggested by the author are so radical, in some cases, as to require an entire regeneration of society to effect them. In general for all natural monopolies he advocates government ownership of fixed capital and the regulation of prices, with private operation and general management. The prices should be regulated so as to yield about a six per cent investment on the capital stock. In regard to the manufacturing and trade trusts, he strikes the keynote to the situation in pointing out

¹ Pp. xiv, 474. Price, \$1.20. Boston: Silver, Burdett & Co.

² Pp. xv, 300. Price, \$1.25. New York: Macmillan Company, 1898.

³ Third edition, pp. 362. Price, \$1.50. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1899.

the deplorable lack of uniformity in the corporation laws of the states, and urging the necessity of a national incorporation law. This law, as he conceives it, should embrace the following provisions:

1. The capital stock of all "trust" corporations should be reduced so that the total at par will not exceed the value of its real estate and the cost of reproducing its machinery and plant.
2. Every trust should be compelled to make absolutely public all its affairs, according to uniform and improved methods of accounting.
3. The tax on stock transfers should be increased to such an extent as to make stock gambling unprofitable.
4. All charters should be revoked and reorganization allowed only under new and stringent charters, closely defining all powers, privileges and duties to the public.
5. The government should appoint one or more members of the board of directors of every such corporation, to represent the people.¹

M. MAURICE BELLOM, Ingénieur au corps des mines, Paris, has recently published in a handy little volume² a very useful commentary on the new French law relating to employers' liability for accidents to workmen. It gives an historical survey of all legislation preceding the law of 1898 and subsequent decrees, and places the latter in clear perspective in relation to the development of public opinion on this subject in France. While primarily written for those who have to do with the administration of the law or for those who come under its provisions concerning responsibility for their employes, it is just the sort of presentation of the whole subject that will enable foreigners and those not familiar with the legal system of France to appreciate the character of this important experiment in social legislation.

Mr. Bellom has the great advantage of being familiar with legislation in England and Germany on employers' liability, accident insurance and insurance against sickness, on which he has written important treatises. Thus throughout the little volume to which this note calls attention, the setting of the discussion is such as to enable the reader to appreciate the complexity of the legal questions and administrative problems which have in France and elsewhere rendered legislation on these subjects so difficult.

¹ Contributed by F. E. Horack, Philadelphia.

² *De la responsabilité en matière d'accidents du travail*. Commentaire de la loi du 9 Avril, 1898, et des décrets du 28 Février, 1899. Par MAURICE BELLOM. Pp. 389. 16mo. Price, 6 frs. Paris, 1899. Librairie nouvelle de droit et de jurisprudence, Arthur Rousseau, 14 rue Soufflot.

LA PRODUCTION INDUSTRIELLE¹ is a study of the reciprocal relations of capital, labor and talent. The author declares himself to be in substantial agreement with M. Gide in the latter's criticism of our present economic régime. The injustice of existing schemes of distribution is freely admitted; the author proceeds to examine the various remedies which have been proposed. He discards collectivism as impracticable, and finds that the compulsory association of capitalist and laborer should also be rejected, since such a plan would violate the liberty of the individual. After an extended consideration of profit-sharing and co-operation, the author declares that both are highly desirable and should be encouraged. The co-operative system especially is to be commended, and the whole tendency of the times is, M. Boilley believes, toward a social and economic system of greater solidarity and inter-dependence. Unfortunately, however, the progress of this movement is so slow that the laboring classes cannot be expected to await its final culmination with patience. In the meantime the author suggests the formation of "industrial councils," composed of employers and workingmen and elected by them. These councils or commissions should be voluntarily established for each branch of industry and each territorial district, and should be given the power of regulating hours of work, rates of wages, condition of work-shops, etc.

A REVIEW OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES is the title of an interesting work² by a member of the Frankfort, Kentucky, bar. The author has most unfortunately founded his argument upon the premises, first, that sovereignty is indivisible, and second, that the constitution must be interpreted precisely as the framers originally intended. With these premises he necessarily reaches the conclusion that the executive and legislative departments of the federal government have usurped the powers reserved to the states and the people. A subordinate and incidental conclusion is also drawn to the effect that neither the states nor the Union may be sovereign, but only the people of the states. No substantial issue need be taken with the author on this point, but he goes farther. He declares that the sovereignty of the people prevents the federal government from exercising various powers, such as the acquisition of territory not contiguous to America, the admission of states not contiguous to those already in existence, the cession of land to other

¹ By PAUL BOILLEY. Pp. 216. Price, 2.50 fr. Paris: F. Alcan, 1899.

² By W. G. BULLITT. Pp. 360. Price, \$2.00. Cincinnati: The Robert Clarke Company, 1899.

nations, etc. To all of these claims the same answer must be given, that the constitution is not something shaped by the mere volition of men who lived and died a century ago, but it is the product of development. By an unhappy method of amendment we are prevented from changing the words of the instrument readily, but the sense of those words we can, in fact we must, change. As time goes on the discord between the original and the present sense of the words must increase; doubtless a time will soon come when a revision will be found necessary in order to remove this discord. But until such revision occurs the simplest plan is, not to insist on a rigid adherence to the interpretation of the last century, but to adapt our interpretation to the necessity of the times. There is no known example of a people actually limiting its entire growth by a constitution, nor is such a thing to be imagined. The real value of Judge Bullitt's work lies in the discord which he shows between literal historical interpretation and present day customs and practices. The conclusion of his book should therefore have been that a simpler method of amending our constitution was necessary.

PROFESSOR CONRAD of Halle has continued the publication of his enlarged lecture outlines by the issue of a pamphlet on the history and theory of statistics and population statistics.¹ It forms a compact reference work which dispenses with the need of more pretentious volumes for a clear statement of the elementary facts. Professor Conrad has not ventured to depart from the methods of presenting the subject of statistics which are traditional in the German universities. It is a familiar observation that those methods seem to neglect the fact that the hearers are after all only beginners, and plunge them at once into the history and theory of a subject of which they have no empirical knowledge. It must be confessed that in book form this makes hard reading for the beginner who has not an ultimate examination before him to fortify his perseverance in the effort to gain an entrance into the subject. The personality of the teacher may atone for such a defect in the lectures, but not in the printed book. A pleasing reminder of the intimate relations of Professor Conrad to American economists is the dedication of the book to his friend and former pupil Professor E. J. James.²

¹ *Grundriss zum Studium der politischen Oekonomie*. By Prof. Dr. J. CONRAD, Halle. P. 4te Tiel, Statistik i, Geschichte und Theorie der Statistik, Bevölkerungsstatistik. Pp. 162. Jena: Gustav Fischer, 1899.

² Contributed by Roland P. Falkner.

IN SEPTEMBER, 1898, Sir William Crookes, in his presidential address to the British Association,¹ took an extremely pessimistic view of the world's future wheat supply. The following quotation illustrates his point of view: "At the present time there exists a deficit in the wheat area of 31,000 square miles—a deficit masked by the fact that the ten world-crops of wheat harvested in the ten years ending 1896 were more than 5 per cent above the average of the previous twenty-six years.

"What provision shall have been made, if possible, to feed 230,000,000 units likely to be added to the bread-eating populations by 1931—by the complete occupancy of the arable areas of the temperate zone now partially occupied—where can be grown the additional 330,000,000 bushels of wheat required ten years later by a hungry world?" The only escape from wheat starvation, in the judgment of Sir William Crookes, lies in the advance of agricultural chemistry. Failing this, the race must fall back upon bananas.

This address excited wide interest and discussion. Many criticisms were made upon the estimates of Sir William Crookes; notably one by Mr. Edward Atkinson, of Boston, U. S. A., who, after a characteristically rapid survey of the agricultural possibilities of the United States, arrived at the conclusion that the United States of America could supply the whole world's demand for wheat; provided that a price of one dollar per bushel could be guaranteed. Mr. Atkinson's statistics were taken seriously by Sir William Crookes, who has honored the distinguished statistician of Boston by making him the *raison d'être* of a book on "The Wheat Question." The author is aided by Mr. John Hyde, statistician of the Department of Agriculture, together with Mr. Wood Davis, an agricultural authority, residing in Kansas. Sir William first presents his address to the British Association, and then, assisted by his two coadjutors, hurls a broadside of evidence, refutation and ridicule at Mr. Atkinson to show that Mr. Atkinson and a few minor critics like the London *Statist* are ignorant of the first principles of agricultural science, and that the wheat areas of the United States and of the world are already closely limited by climatic conditions. The discussion is most interesting and, on its face, is conclusive. Sir William Crookes has certainly proven that he knows more about wheat than Mr. Atkinson, but there are still remaining vast fields of knowledge in which Mr. Atkinson reigns supreme. Sir William Crookes' sense of humor is defective, but the readers of "The Wheat Question" will be grateful to Mr. Atkinson for having

¹ *The Wheat Problem*. Based on Remarks made in the Presidential Address to the British Association at Bristol in 1898. Pp. xiii, 272. Price, \$1.25. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons (London: John Murray), 1900.

taken advantage of this defect to provoke a most interesting discussion of the world's wheat supply.

H. RIDER HAGGARD'S HISTORY OF THE TRANSVAAL,¹ was sent to press about a week before the present war began, and was given such a name as would catch the popular eye. It is in fact a reprint of a portion of a former production by the same author, in which he gave a sketch of the British annexation of the Transvaal and the subsequent revolution of 1881. The only portions having a more general interest are the prefatory author's note and a short appendix. As a history, even of the short period which it covers, the book can have little value; it is highly partisan and misleading. The only scientific interest which the work can have is to be found in its partisan representations. It furnishes a good example of the kind of food on which English popular opinion was nourished prior to the final stand taken by the ministry. The Boer is portrayed as having a "greed for gold." He is denied more lofty motives such as love of freedom and good government. The English people are told that it is not "independence" but the undermining of the British Empire that the Dutch Republics were striving for. The people are said to be ignorant and vainglorious, even believing that they excel the English in military power. The peace party in England is taunted with such statements as the following: "They (the Boers) trust not so much to the rifles of their compatriots as to the prowess of certain party captains in England." Their own conceit and their reliance on the efforts of the British peace party have, as Haggard conceives, led the Boers to take a stand which forced England's hand. "Buoyed up by such bubbles as these they have determined to tempt the stern arbitrament of war." The political philosopher may moralize upon the influences which such literature has exercised upon public opinion in England.²

THE SOURCE-BOOK OF AMERICAN HISTORY, edited by Professor Hart,³ is not intended as an independent or complete compilation of material on any one phase of American history. Such a compilation, as the author well says, would be impossible. Professor Hart has selected what might be called illustrative material in order to supplement the field covered by a text-book. "History has two functions:

¹ Pp. xxx, 244. Price, \$1.00. New York: New Amsterdam Book Co., 1899.

² Contributed by F. A. Cleveland, Philadelphia.

³ Pp. 408. Price, \$0.60. New York: Macmillan Company, 1899.

to tell us what has happened, and to tell us why the men of old time let it so happen. Perhaps the most difficult problem for the teacher is to bring home to the minds of pupils how differently other people have looked at things." It is to give this touch of concrete reality and color that the *Source-Book* has been published. Twenty-one topics are chosen to cover the most important phases of American history; these topics range from the earliest discoveries down to the Spanish war. Under each subject extracts from six or more typical documents or sources are given and the value of the book, of course, depends almost entirely upon the selection of these extracts. No one is better qualified than Professor Hart to make such selections.

IN OOM PAUL'S PEOPLE¹ Mr. Hillegas has attempted to give an unprejudiced and impartial account of the Transvaal and its inhabitants. He has failed, as his narrative is marred by prejudice and is very partial to the Boers. His material is undigested and badly arranged, yet the book is interesting and contains valuable information. Curiously enough Mr. Hillegas, a partisan of the Boers, has unintentionally furnished the clearest explanation of the Uitlanders' grievances which we have had. After reading his account and praises of the Boers and their government we understand why foreigners in the Transvaal are dissatisfied. Cecil Rhodes, if he wishes to influence public opinion in this country, may find it to his advantage to subsidize this author who has attacked him so strenuously.²

"THE EFFECTS OF RECENT CHANGES IN MONETARY STANDARDS UPON THE DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH" by Frances S. Kinder,³ offers a statistical refutation of the claim that falling prices are caused by increased production of the commodities whose prices have fallen. By collecting the statistics of production of the principal raw materials over a period of fifty years and comparing these with the movements of prices as shown by index numbers, the author is able to prove that production increases more rapidly when prices are rising than when they are falling. Were it not for the partisan controversy of the last few years such an elaboration of the obvious would not be necessary, but considering the manner in which the discussion has been carried on, this

¹ *Oom Paul's People*. By HOWARD C. HILLEGAS. Pp. 308. Price, \$1.50. New York: D. Appleton and Company. 1899.

² Contributed by Professor Dana C. Munro, University of Pennsylvania.

³ *Economic Studies*, Vol. IV, No. 6. Pp. iv, 88. Price, 50 cents. New York: Macmillan Company, for American Economic Association, December, 1899.

bit of evidence offers a wholesome corrective. Mr. Kinder's demonstration that real wages increase during times of rising prices is hardly so conclusive. Of course, if allowance is made for the larger employment which rising prices bring, his position is well founded. On the mere question of rates of wages, however, neither the statistics of wages nor of retail prices warrant such a definite conclusion. The author also shows that real interest, that is to say, interest measured in commodities, varies inversely with prices. This cannot be considered as a refutation of Professor Irving Fisher's claim that falling prices, while they tend to increase the commodity rate of interest, also tend, by their depressing effects upon business, to offset this rise in commodity interest by a fall in money rates. Professor Fisher expressly stated in his "Appreciation and Interest" that he does not contend that the creditor makes no gain during falling prices, but merely that the extent of his unearned increment is not to be measured by the fall in prices. Mr. Kinder's claim that profits vary directly with prices will hardly be questioned. This little book furnishes additional evidence that prosperity is usually accompanied by rising prices.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF HISTORY¹ is a meritorious attempt to connect the facts of history with the causes which have influenced the social evolution of the human race. Most writers are satisfied with the visible, immediate and direct causes of the rise or fall of nations. For instance, they may seek the explanation of national progress in the constant activity of the people, its legitimate ambitions, the purity of its morals, its fortitude, the wisdom of its institutions and the peculiarities of its environment. These factors are undoubtedly of great importance; but Professor Lloyd wants us to go deeper yet into the theory of causation as applied to social phenomena. Whereas all the periods of human history perform their onward course in time and space, the author considers himself bound to explain to us the nature of both. Considerations of this kind are highly metaphysical; but, unfortunately, modern philosophers do not agree as well as might be desired with regard to the nature of time and space. The passing from the "dynamic idealism" to "concrete realism" is involved in obscurity, and we need not wonder if many objections be urged against the conclusions in the chapter on "Time," the first, and the most fundamental in the book. We give these conclusions in the words of the author: "Time, then, is no mere form of life, self-existent and external; it is even a force, or it is a phase of a force, in

¹ *The Philosophy of History*. By ALFRED H. LLOYD. Pp. 250. Price, \$1.00. Ann Arbor: George Wahr, 1899.

application of which, or in identification with which, life consists. Those who live do not live in time; they live time itself, they use time; and a life that uses time is as eternal as it is temporal." "Similarly," continues the author, "space is the permanence of the organic on the same plane." We might ask, What plane? But, from the preceding sentence, (which, however, refers to time,) we can assume that it means *the plane of mere measurable quantity*. Is there in this world no room for inorganic substances such as minerals? Or, rather, is the whole cosmic system one great organism? The latter interpretation is borne out by the note (p. 36). "Possibly I have made a mistake in almost assuming in this chapter that the organic and the real are literally synonymous terms. One has to assume, however, and, in another book already referred to, *Dynamic Idealism*, I have considered at length the organic nature of reality."

The next concept to which our attention is called is that of *Causation*. The author has avoided the pitfalls into which those have fallen who have denied the existence of efficient causes, and of those who have seen in the succession of cause and effect nothing but a mere sequence of phenomena. Yet the reader would wish that he had been more sparing of his intellectual wealth, and clearer in explaining the relation of cause and effect.

The other chapters of part first treat of Nature, Individuality and Progress. A second part is devoted to sociology, and in the ninth chapter of this part the author discusses the "stages of society's activity." The activity of society is made to consist chiefly of two processes; the former a process of *alienation* from itself, the latter one of restoration to itself. The third part of the book contains historical studies, which have for their chief object to show that apparent contraries have an underlying ground on which multiplicity is reduced to unity. Thus the author contrasts science and religion, good and evil, radicalism and conservatism.

The fifteenth chapter treats of Revolution, and the author tries to show that in a revolution the contending parties unconsciously promote the same end; but he seems to fear lest he be misunderstood. "Do I seem to make it a matter of indifference on which side in a revolutionary conflict one happens to be? By making opponents so in agreement with each other, nay, so inclusive of each other, by showing them to be co-operative even in their opposition, do I seem to take all the meaning out of the conflict itself? If so, I have not been understood." Such may be the fate of this book; such has been the fate of many writers of the Kantian or Hegelian school; but, whatever be the mental attitude of the readers with regard to the positions advocated in the book, all will admit that it is written with

great keenness of perception, and with a sincere desire to reconcile, so far as possible, all intellectual and moral differences. If the author did not succeed in accomplishing the task, it is because there are differences which cannot be reconciled, even by benevolence and ingenuity combined.¹

MCLILWRAITH'S HISTORY OF CANADA² has appeared in Appleton's "History for Young Readers" series. The narrative is well arranged, is told in a popular style and is interesting and impartial throughout.

POLITICS FOR YOUNG AMERICANS³ has just appeared in a second edition. It is a thoroughly up-to-date, interesting and useful book. Some of its chapters show considerable depth of thought and careful study of American political conditions, beside the knack of popular expression; this is especially true of the chapters on the "Responsibility of the Executive," "What Officers Should Not Be Elected," and others. The style is in some places unfortunate, the author sometimes assuming a class-room tone and method of expression. In addition to the discussion of elementary constitutional questions the book also contains several chapters on the more important problems of governmental policy, such as taxation, public debts, property, currency, etc.

CONGRESSIONAL GRANTS OF LAND IN AID OF RAILWAYS,⁴ by John Bell Sanborn, Ph. D., was submitted by the author as his thesis for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at the University of Wisconsin, 1899, and is published in the *Bulletin* of that university. The body of the thesis is largely drawn from the congressional debates on land grant legislation as reported in the *Congressional Globe*, endeavoring to show the public land policy of the United States. The subject of land grants has been so exhaustively treated in Donaldson's *Public Domain*, which is practically the author's chief source of authority, that the present work can be said to add but little to the subject outside of the carefully compiled opinions of Congressmen, on the grants in question, as expressed in debate.

¹ Contributed by Professor R. I. Holaind, Georgetown University.

² Pp. 252. Price, 60 cents. New York: D. Appleton and Company, 1899.

³ By CHARLES NORDHOFF. Pp. 208. Price, 75 cents. New York: The American Book Company, second edition, 1899.

⁴ Pp. 130. Price, 50c. Bulletin of the University of Wisconsin, No. 30, August, 1899.

PROFESSOR MACVANE has performed a very useful work in editing a translation of Seignobos' *Histoire Politique de l'Europe Contemporaine*,¹ a work which was reviewed in the ANNALS on its appearance in the original French.² Its merits are indisputable and more than sufficient to warrant a rendering into English. Its value lies not only in its availability as a book of reference for the general reader and the college student, but also in its breadth, impartiality and epigrammatic insight into the meaning of events.

Professor Macvane is not responsible for the actual work of translation, so that we cannot charge upon him such versions as, "I prefer not to mention" for *je renounce à citer*; "Much detail but always reliable" for *tres détaillé, pas toujours sur*; "I am forbidden by the traditional custom of the earliest historians" for *je me suis écarté de l'usage traditionnel depuis les historiens antiques*, but we think that he ought not to have allowed them to pass. He has taken, as he tells us in the preface, the position of discriminating editor, enlarging here and omitting there whenever he believed that such change would be for the good of the American reader. Regarding England his supervision has assumed the form of a revision so complete as to amount to a rewriting of the chapters upon that subject. That they are greatly improved thereby does not admit of doubt, but is such alteration justifiable unless the changes are properly indicated? From the preface we would infer that Professor Macvane had not obtained the consent of the author to do this. If this be the case the treatment of what Professor Seignobos has written might be made a text for a sermon on the ethics of translation. Happily so thorough a revision has not been attempted in other parts of the work, where very few changes have been made.

Two subjects for further criticism arise. Save in the portion relating to England and in two or three evident errors of dates, Professor Macvane has made no attempt to correct the mistakes which had crept into the original work. Even if many of these had not been evident to the editor of his own knowledge, he should have paid some attention to the corrections made by English, French, German and American reviewers, by whom altogether some thirty or forty mistakes, trifling often, were pointed out. With but two or three exceptions these errors stand in the translation as in the original. In the second place, Professor Macvane might easily have made Professor Seignobos' useful

¹ *A Political History of Europe Since 1814*. By CHARLES SEIGNOBOS, of the University of Paris. Translation edited by S. M. MACVANE, Professor of History in Harvard University. Pp. xxi, 881. Price, \$3.00 New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1899.

² May, 1898, pp. 111-115.

bibliographies more useful in three particulars. He might have added more titles of works in English, such as those of Maurice on the Revolution of 1848, Vincent on Switzerland, Coubertin and Bodley on France; for outside of the lists for England there are only about a dozen additions in all, hardly enough to justify the statement in the preface. In the second place he should have indicated what works in foreign languages have been translated; there are fifteen works here mentioned of which translations have been made, and yet no indication is given of this fact. In the third place he should have noted the new volumes which have been published by Zevort, Blum, Stern, and others. There are one or two discrepancies that should have been corrected. In some instances the translator has used the solecism Austro-Hungary, in others the correct form Austria-Hungary; the name of the Italian minister is sometimes spelled Ratazzi, sometimes Rattazzi; on page 66, Malmsbury's "Memoirs" are mentioned as published in two volumes in 1884, on page 785 as published in three volumes in 1885, while no mention is made of the one-volume edition of 1885. Professor Macvane makes a curious slip in citing the 1888 edition of Rand's "Extracts Illustrating Economic History Since 1789" instead of that of 1892.

For the index we are profoundly grateful, and to the publishers wish to express our admiration of the successful manner in which they have solved the difficult problem of presenting more than nine hundred pages of matter in a form neither bulky nor unmanageable.¹

REVIEWS.

The New Pacific. By HUBERT HOWE BANCROFT. Pp. iv, 38.

Price, \$2.50. New York: Bancroft Co., 1900.

America in the East, A Glance at our History, Prospects, Problems and Duties in the Pacific Ocean. By WILLIAM ELLIOT GRIFFIS.

Pp. 244. Price, \$1.50. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co., 1899.

Imperialism and Liberty. By MORRISON I. SWIFT. Pp. ix, 491.

Price, \$1.50. Los Angeles: Ronbroke Press, 1899.

The political issues born of the war with Spain, like the issues of 1896 which arose from the fear of silver dollars, have produced a large progeny of evanescent books and pamphlets. The American citizen who tries to get a clear idea of the relation of the Philippine Archipelago to the United States by a conscientious study of the literature now coming from the printing presses, will be disappointed.

¹ Contributed by Professor C. M. Andrews, Bryn Mawr College.